

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

A. C. BRIDGES, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1863.

The Restoration of the Commonwealth.

The redemption of Tennessee, our rich and beautiful State, from the presence of hostile armies, and the ravages of civil war, must be paramount objects with all upright and judicious citizens. Terrible calamities, both moral and financial, have fallen upon us, and filled our borders with sorrow and desolation, far surpassing in number and magnitude all our previous conceptions of the disasters which afflict a nation whose people war with each other. Therefore, if a man have in his soul any emotion of religion, of common charity and humanity; if he desire to prosper in worldly affairs and provide decently for his family; if he cherish any feeling of patriotism and devotion to his State, as a Tennessean and American, he must, above all things else, desire the cessation of war in this State, and the restoration of the civil authority. The business man who does not desire the restoration of civil authority here must be a fool; the scholar and professional man who does not, must be a lunatic; the Christian who does not, must be a hypocrite; the father who does not, must be a brute; the mother who does not desire it, must be a demon, compassed with whose infernal character, Mary Magdalen, before the seven devils had gone out of her, was a spirit of mercy and an angel of light. If any son or daughter of Tennessee, opposite the return of peace to her borders, then in the name of religion, of humanity, of civilization, and of freedom, we say, let him or her be accused both in this world and in the next. And how shall we obtain peace? By forsaking the cause of treason, laying down the arms of rebellion, and returning to our allegiance to the Union. We cannot stand idle and obtain the blessings which we desire. We must be as active in our labors to re-establish the authority of the Federal Union, which Andrew Jackson declared must be preserved, as we have been, in the vain and futile attempt to cast down this noblest fabric of statesmanship and philanthropy. Rash and infatuated men that we were who thought to war against the God of Light, and conquer! As well might we have essayed to turn the sun from its course as the States of the Federal Union from the goal of continental dominion and universal freedom. We must come up boldly to the work of restoration. All morbid sympathy for kindred and friends must be banished. It is no longer allowable, if it ever was, to sympathize with and aid the enemies of our country and society, however strong be the ties which exist between them and ourselves. He who suffers his sympathy for a disloyal son or brother to nullify his own loyalty is a traitor himself; he, who for a similar reason, abates his devotion to his country, is on the high road to treason, and striding with fearful rapidity to the dreadful goal. Tennesseans, this a propitious hour for action on your part. Governor JOHNSON, who stood faithfully by you in your darkest hours, is here at your Capitol, earnestly working to effect your complete deliverance from all the evils of rebellion. The greatest of the rebel Generals, with the best of the rebel armies in the South-west has been overthrown, and is falling back, and retreating from this State. President LINCOLN, earnestly desiring the restoration of Tennessee, has suspended the Emancipation Proclamation so far as she is concerned, out of deference to the suggestion of some of her leading loyalists. The Federal Government is acting with unparalleled magnanimity towards this commonwealth, whose material aid to the rebellion has been enormous. Many of our citizens pointed to the Proclamation as an evidence that the President desired to ruin the State. What will these persons say to the suspension of the Proclamation? But the suspension will avail nothing unless the people avail themselves of it. If we do nothing for our own redemption, the war will still rage within our borders, and practical emancipation will assuredly go on, and rapidly. To use the words of a well-known politician of this State, who is responsible for much of the ruin which this rebellion has wrought, "the friction of war will free the slaves, whether the Administration desires it or not." Every man of sense sees this daily manifested in the operations of the war; and for this state of affairs the rebels only are responsible. They cannot, with the least air of plausibility, charge the President or Governor JOHNSON, with setting the negroes free. They themselves are the parties who are doing this, for they are keeping up the war, and the war necessarily undermines, unsettles, disturbs, and destroys, slave property, as well as all other property, except the soil itself, which, instead of becoming impoverished, is growing rich with the blood of the lusty, vigorous, and industrious non-slaveholding youth of our State. In future years the waiting corpse in many a melancholy note, shall indicate,

deadly, and humanely.

The President has shown an solicitude for the welfare of this State, Acting on the counsel of Governor Johnson, and other eminent Union leaders, he has suspended the proclamation here, and given the State still further time to repent and retrace her steps. And what ever disasters may happen hereafter, to slave property here, by reason of the folly and obstinacy of her people, let no one blame the President or the Military Governor of this State, for the consequences. Let the people make their choice then, and speedily. If they sit still, and refuse to aid in restoring the State to the Union, there are others who will come in and sweep them and slavery both out of the way. If they persist in encouraging the rebellion, and prolonging the war, the early death of slavery in Tennessee is inevitable. The Government has by its course, convicted of falsehood those who charged that it was ready to sacrifice the Union to its hatred of slavery; and now let the people be as wise as the Government has been magnanimous.

Geo. N. Saunders, as a Financier.

Geo. N. SAUNDERS, the great Envoy Extraordinary of JEFF. DAVIS'S Confederacy, and Letter-writer General to the London Times, and the Fernando Wood Democracy, stands deservedly high with his Northern and Southern partners in the work of treason. His letter to Wood, Brooks, & Co., of New York, which we gave the other day, is a model of statesmanship. He wants the people of the North to rebel against the present administration, and repudiate the war debt. GEORGE knows whereof he speaks, because he combines in his own person, both the rebel and repudiator. A landlord of this place who has painful personal grounds for knowing the truth of his avowment, states that this Jeremy Diddler SAUNDERS owes him near \$700 for boarding himself and family, last winter. Our friend, who is the most indulgent creditor, waited long upon this shining light of rebellion, until finding that SAUNDERS was either too diffident, or too forgetful, to think of paying his bill, ventured at last to jog his memory. GEORGE had a story to tell about some cannon which he was manufacturing, but which had yielded him no proceeds yet, but told our landlord that he would soon collect vast sums when his little bill should be liquidated. The matter was then dropped for a long time, then again the delinquent was admonished of the wants of his creditor. Jeremy Diddler protested that he was still minus, but would go straight to a gentleman in the city and collect \$5,000. His incredulous creditor went to the gentleman, who told him that he didn't owe and never did owe Jeremy Diddler SAUNDERS one red. As he was a strong rebel, however, he offered to give our friend \$300 to board SAUNDERS until he could get some employment; but the landlord replied that SAUNDERS was a nuisance, and he did not want him in his house any longer. SAUNDERS accordingly left, first handing to his landlord a check upon a firm in Louisville for the amount of his board. The parties on whom the check was drawn replied that they didn't owe GEORGE a dollar, and the sole value of the check consists in the fact that it contains GEORGE'S autograph. While SAUNDERS was here he defrayed his little expenses by borrowing from and black-mailing his friends. He was as impudent in this respect as the renowned BRAU HICKMAN. Such is a faithful picture of the rebel letter-writer and ambassador, GEORGE N. SAUNDERS.

During the recent fighting in North Carolina, a chaplain of one of the Massachusetts regiments, who was on the field, seeing one of the men of Battery B, Third New York artillery, being borne off wounded, said to him, "Were you supported by Divine inspiration?" "No," was the reply, "we were supported by the Ninth New Jersey."

The Federal Government extends the olive-branch to the rebels. If they accept, well; if not, let Uncle Sam strip it of its leaves, and ply the naked switch heavily over their shoulders.

The Louisville Democrat calls Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER "a theological punch." He has a habit of giving some folks the hardest sort of punches, and they frequently deserve them.

There is one test of unconditional loyalty that never fails: When you find a man so intent on finding fault with the loyal Government that he has no waste of breath to bestow on a conspiracy to break up the Union and destroy the Republic, set him down as a doubtful patriot. No man, whose heart is in the right place, will permit his hostility to be diverted from the Rebellion to those who are fighting it. He who thinks it a greater crime to arrest a babbler of disloyal sentiments without "due process of law" than to strike down the flag of his country, will be vigorous watching.—(Albany N. E. Journal.)

Truly spoken. The patriotism of such a fault-finder is as hypocritical and hollow as the religion of the man who is so busily employed in quarreling with the creeds of his neighbors that he never devotes a thought to heaven.—The Journal

through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, to give to the public the part taken in the recent battles before Murfreesboro by the First Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland, attached to Thomas's old Division (now ably commanded by Gen. Fax of Kentucky), consisting of the 31st Ohio, 17th Ohio, 38th Ohio 12th Kentucky, and 82nd Indiana; also CRUNCH'S 4th Michigan Battery, commanded by Col. M. B. WALKER, of the 31st Ohio This brigade, in conjunction with the First Division, has participated at Mill Springs, at the siege of Corinth, Perryville, and now, detached from the division, has just emerged from the bloody scenes of Murfreesboro.

We had at first been assigned to a position on the extreme right of the army on the Franklin pike, for the purpose of protecting that flank. We occupied that post until it was discovered that the enemy had contracted his lines, and evacuated Franklin, and on the 28th we were ordered to move towards Nolensville. We reached Mill Creek, and found that the bridge had been burned the day previous, and that it would be impossible for us to cross before the next day—the mechanics and engineers were re-building it.

At 5 o'clock the next day tents were struck, and we moved forward. When within a mile of Nolensville received orders to change our direction and report at Stewart's town, on the Murfreesboro pike, by daylight, with three days rations in haversacks, leaving our teams to follow. It was then necessary to unload the wagons, get out the rations, and perform the necessary cooking, so that we did not get started before 9 o'clock. The night was dark and rainy, and as we were compelled to travel across the country, the roads as bad as can well be imagined. The distance was ten miles, but it required until 3 o'clock in the morning to get to our destination. After a short rest we moved up the pike about half a mile and pitched tents. The canvas had hardly been staked when the report reached us that WHEELER'S cavalry had made a descent in force upon Lavergne, and was burning a large government train. The brigade was formed, and, accompanied by two pieces of CURRER'S Battery, moved rapidly in the direction of the rebels. Such a disposition of the force was made as to effect a flank movement on the enemy if possible. Arriving at the hill south of Lavergne, the cavalry force was discovered in the town and the wagons burning in every direction. Two pieces of artillery were unlimbered, and shells were soon flying thick and fast. The rebels did not wait to encounter our infantry, but mounted, and left as fast as their horses could carry them. We returned to camp after collecting the mules and harness, which the enemy was compelled to leave in his hasty retreat. At an early hour next morning (31st) we received orders to move at once to the front. We had not proceeded far until intelligence was received of the reverse of General McCook's left, and cavalry and teamsters dashed past crying that everything was lost. Intelligence was received that the enemy's cavalry had succeeded in getting in the rear, and was pressing towards us, destroying all property in their way. The brigade was quickly posted in a corn-field on the left of the road, and formed squares to resist cavalry. The batteries were thrown front, and every precaution taken for an effective resistance. Shortly after an order was received from General THOMAS to move cautiously forward, which we did, and arriving at the front were posted in a position through which the enemy had driven our forces but a short time previous. In a few moments the rebel cavalry made their appearance, when a section of artillery was moved up, and a few shells sent among them, which caused them to scamper away. About 3 o'clock we were moved to the centre, and took position in front of General JOHNSON'S Division. At daylight on the morning of the 1st we were changed to the left of JOHNSON'S Division, adjoining ROUSSEAU, which position we held until the morning of the 5th, when we led the advance in the direction of Shelbyville. During the three-days' engagement we were in the very front of the fight, supporting batteries which were constantly engaged; but, thanks to the good providence of God, we had not a single man killed, and comparatively few wounded. These good results can in a manner be attributed to the coolness and caution of our officers, from the Colonel commanding the brigade down, and their constant exertions in looking after the safety of their men.

Colonel WALKER displayed all the qualities of a cautious and skillful officer, and was seconded ably by Col. CORNELL, of the 17th Col. REG'T, of the 38th Col. HUNTER, of the 82nd, Lieut. Col. LISTER, of the 31st, and Capt. CRUNCH, of the battery, who done excellent execution with his guns. He was also greatly assisted by his able and energetic staff.

Very respectfully,
CAPTAIN OF THE 1ST BRIGADE.

The Louisville Journal of the 8th says that the Twentieth Indiana Battery embarked on the steamer Diamond for this place, on the 7th.

Gen. Grant's order expelling Israelites from his department has been rescinded by the President.

LATE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th says that Governor Lecher has set aside from among the prisoners sent to Richmond from General Floyd's command, the following general officers, who will be held in strict solitary confinement for Colonel Stevens and others similarly held by the abolition government: Captain Wm. Gravin, Lieut. Isaac A. Wade, Captain Thos. Damon, Lieut. Wilson Damron, John W. Howe, Isaac Gable, David V. Ames, Samuel Ruck, and Wm. Dilla.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Gen. Carter's expedition reached Manchester yesterday on its return from East Tennessee. It left London Ky., on the 21st inst. It comprised 1,000 cavalry. The results of the expedition consist of the destruction of two important bridges, 550 rebels killed, wounded, and prisoners, 700 stand of arms, a large amount of flour, salt, and other rebel stores captured; also, a locomotive and two cars destroyed. A brisk skirmish took place at Wadonga bridge and another at Jonesville. This raid was one of the most hazardous of the war, as it was assailed with great hardships and privations, and we lost ten men.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—No arrival from Vicksburg to-day.

We have some more particulars of the fight between Sullivan and Forrest. It seems the rout of Forrest was complete. At one time he was taken prisoner, but owing to his shabby dress he was taken for a subordinate officer, and not being closely watched, escaped.

Among the officers taken are Colonel Robert McGee, Maj. Leay, Maj. Strange, Capt. Ross, Capt. J. W. Johnson, Lieut. J. W. Dunbar, J. W. Townsend, John Pace, W. H. Simpson, J. W. Anthony, and some six surgeons.

The 122nd Illinois lost fourteen killed and sixty-two wounded. I have no other particulars of losses.

About thirty guerrillas attacked a supply train of ten wagons with a small escort, between Forts Henry and Donelson. The rebels were repulsed with two killed and their captain mortally wounded. He has since died. He had on his person passes from three post commanders and the oath of allegiance. Federal loss, two killed and one wounded.

Ten rebels were dressed in Federal uniform, and their real character was not discovered till they were within pistol shot and had commenced firing on the train.

About a thousand of paroled prisoners arrived from Holly Springs to-day under charge of Col. Williams.

We once thought that the Missouri Compromise was a masterpiece of statesmanship. That it was the work of a great and true patriot, we still believe; but the present rebellion has made us regret a thousand times that General JACKSON was not allowed to settle the Southern Conspirators and Conspiracy after his own fashion. The following passage is taken from his proclamation to South Carolina:

Disunion, by armed force, is treason. Are you really ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the heads of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences; on their heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment. On your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the government of your country. It cannot accede to the mad project of disunion, of which you would be the first victims; its first magistrato cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty. The consequence must be fearful to you, distressing to your fellow-citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal; it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy.

Steamboats for this Port.

The Louisville Journal, of the 8th, gives the following important river items: The river is falling slowly at this point, with 6 feet water in the canal last evening, 4 feet water in the pass at the falls, and 3 feet water on the rocks. The weather is clear and cold.

Freights are plentiful at the following rates per hundred pounds: To Memphis \$1, to Henderson 25c, to Cincinnati 25c, to Pittsburgh 25c, to Bowling Green \$1. No engagements have been made for Nashville, but the nominal rate is \$1.

The Aurora, Science, and Argonaut No. 2 arrived from Cincinnati yesterday, and are receiving army supplies for Nashville.

The Prima Donna, with a Government trip for Nashville, passed down yesterday.

The steamer Union, under charter by the Madison (Ind.) Sanitary Commission, left for Nashville yesterday.

The Jewess also passed down for Nashville yesterday, with the Philadelphia Committee on board. The committee has been sent from Philadelphia to the relief of the Anderson Troop, which corps suffered severely at Murfreesboro.

The Diamond departed for Nashville yesterday with the Twentieth Indiana Battery.

The Thompson departed for Nashville yesterday, however, under charter by the Government.

The Fort Wayne left for Nashville yesterday with reinforcements for the army of the Cumberland.

We neglected to state yesterday morning that the steamer Atlantic had been chartered by the Government at the rate of \$400 per day, and that she had departed on Tuesday night for Nashville with a heavy freight.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We learn by letter from Nashville that General Rosecrans has issued an order to the effect that "the resignation of Second Lieutenant Clark, of the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, having been twice tendered when the regiment was on the eve of marching in the face of the enemy, is accepted for the benefit of the service. The sum of \$300 is stopped against his pay by sentence of a court-martial for absence without leave."—Louisville Journal.

WESTERN GAME.—Ten tons of prairie chickens and quail were shipped from Chicago to New York by one of the Express Companies, a few nights ago.

By Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Reported Appearance of a Large British Fleet at Sea, intended to Break the Southern Blockade.

Gen. Banks Concentrating his Forces at Baton Rouge.

12,000 Rebels and 40 Guns at Port Hudson.

Reported Capture of Springfield, Mo., with Federal Stores, by the Rebels.

Gen. McClernand Supercedes Gen. Sherman at Vicksburg.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—The New York Herald's special says that forty vessels are now at sea, from British ports, intended for breaking the Southern blockade.

Ship Griswold, with food for the famished English operatives, sailed.

Richmond Examiner says that General Sumner and division left Aquia Creek, on transports, for the South.

Washington dispatches contradict the above.

Richmond papers say that Gen. Banks is concentrating his forces at Baton Rouge.

New York, Jan. 10.—Dangerous counterfeit \$5 on Bank of America circulating.

Cotton, Middling Uplands, 70 cents; Gold, 98 1/2.

New Orleans advices say that there are twelve thousand rebels, and thirty guns at Port Hudson, with earthworks four miles in extent.

Capitol at Baton Rouge recently burned.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—It is reported that the rebels captured Springfield, Mo., and nearly destroyed it by fire; capturing all of the Federal stores.

Federal troops in Fort Lyon, with large fortifications, three-fourths of a mile from the town.

Telegraph lines are broken West of Waynesville.

Dispatch from Memphis says that General McClernand had arrived at Vicksburg and superceded General Sherman.

No fighting has occurred for several days.

John Bright on America's Future.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT concluded a powerful speech in Birmingham, England, on the 18th December, in these words:

"I cannot believe that civilization, in its journey with the sun, will sink into endless night, to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek to waste through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy of mankind—[Cheers.] I have another and far better vision before my gaze. It may be but a vision; but I will still cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North, in one unbroken line, to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic to the calmer waters of the Pacific main; and see one people, and one law, and one language, and one faith; and over all that wide continent the home of freedom, and a refuge for the oppressed of every race." [Loud cheers.]

How nobly does this magnificent declaration contrast with the envious and malignant sentiments uttered by the organs, and month-pieces of the British aristocracy.

Commercial.

MONEY MARKET, &c.

Office of the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

The advance upon Gold and Demand Notes has been maintained, but transactions yesterday were limited. The bankers bought gold at 100 and 1/2 cent premium, and were selling at 100 and 3/4 cent. Silver was in demand at 12 1/2 cent premium buying, and 12 1/2 cent selling. Demand Notes were bought at 97 1/2 cent premium. The rate of discount upon Tennessee money remains at 10 cent for the notes of the old bank. Eastern exchange fell, the brokers buying at 1/4 cent discount and selling at par to 1/2 cent premium.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON HOOKE, whose death at Murfreesboro was noticed the other day in this paper, was born in February, 1844, in Colchester county, Ohio, and removed thence to Indiana in his eighth year. In June, 1861, he walked 33 miles to get his father's permission to join the Union army, which was granted, and he enlisted at Lafayette, in the 15th Regiment; served in the campaign in Virginia; was in the battle of Gettysburg, and was wounded last Fall at Knoxville; passed through Shelbyville, and was in Alabama last summer; was at Shelby, but did not reach there in time to be engaged in the battle; was with Bull in his march back to Kentucky, and was in the battle of Perryville, the division he was in arriving there just in time to prevent our left wing from being broken. He then marched back to Tennessee, and was in the battle at Murfreesboro, where he received a shot through his left arm, which penetrated and lodged in his muscle, from the effects of which he died, after suffering a day. He was in the front of the battle on the left wing, and was a brave and true soldier. He was a native of Ohio, and his father, who was a farmer, had him educated in the common schools of his native State. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was a devoted Christian. He was a brave and true soldier, and his death is a great loss to the Union army.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE A VERY FINE REGG, WITH NEW Harness, which I wish to sell. Any one wishing to purchase will find me at No. 9 College Street, Nashville, Jan. 1-1863.

\$50 REWARD.

FOR THE RETURN OF A DARK Grey Faded Buck, containing about \$500, lost on the 2nd of January, 1863, by one white between Church and Line streets. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office. (Jan-11)

W. E. Childs & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 52 North College St.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WANTED FOR CASH,

Cotton Bags,

Hemp and Damaged Cotton,

Old Rope and Gunnies,

(In large or small lots)

INGHAM, SWIFT & CO.

FRENCH

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

S. B. PUFFLED, Manager. CLAUDE C. HAMILTON, Stage Manager. S. T. SIMON, Treasurer.

Monday Evening, Jan. 12, 1863.

THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND!

During the evening, Dancing by Miss CONSTANT. LIME and WOOD SISTERS.

ROBERT MACAIRE!

In preparation, the new and Comedy of THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

EXCHANGE.

Sight Checks on Louisville

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. G. SANFORD & CO.,

Exchange and Money Dealers,

80 College street, Merchants' Bank.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of BAILEY, FRIDAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Bailey withdrawing. All remaining accounts will be settled by Messrs. SARGENT & FRIDAY, the successors to the late firm.

JOS. BAILEY, CHARLES FRIDAY, ADAM SARGENT.

Nashville, January 10th, 1863. (Jan-11)

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE TO MY PUPILS that I have removed from my former residence, at No. 35 Cedar street, to a new and commodious place, between Church and Line streets, where I will receive my School, on Monday next, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock.

W. F. SCHUBERT, Private 3rd Illinois Reg.

LOST.

ON FRIDAY, THE 9th INST., ON DuPont of Union street, between the two streets, a DUCKERIN POCKETBOOK, with a clasp, containing between \$5 and \$15, probably in Greenbacks, with some change also, a Note on Mr. Hubbard, for \$15 and \$5 endorsed on it, also a Receipt, with the initials "J. S." I will give \$5 to any person who will return it to the "Union" office, with the contents.

W. F. SCHUBERT, Private 3rd Illinois Reg.

FOUND.

A TEAMSTER'S PAY CERTIFICATE, WHICH he can have by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. (Jan-11)

FOUND.

FRESH WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, MADE FROM Kentucky White Wheat, in barrels, sacks and bulk, delivered at all parts of the city.

D. D. DICKY, Agent Broadway Mills.

FOUND.

A DIVE BILL, GIVEN BY SAMUEL RUBIN, to S. B. Finley, for \$117.50. The owner can have the same by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. (Jan-11)

W. W.

50 BARRELS EXTRA FAMILY (White Wheat) FLOUR, just received, for sale by

WM. LYON, 41 Market street.

Sale of Furniture.

I WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC SALE, ON NEXT Tuesday, the 10th inst., all of my Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of Parlor and Bed-room Furniture, Carpets, Table Ware, and Kitchen Furniture. This will be a good opportunity for families, especially for those who are leaving the city. All good furniture will be taken in payment for purchases.

Age-old, positive, without reserve, at 10 o'clock.

JAMES W. WHITE, North Cherry street.

Next door to Dr. E. C. NORTON'S. (Jan-11)

NOTICE!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style of GARDNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

The books and accounts are in the hands of Robert H. Gardner, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

We mutually solicit those indebted to us to call and settle.

ROBT. H. GARDNER, EDWIN C. GARDNER, ROBT. L. WHITE, R. H. GARDNER.

Nashville, January 1st, 1863. (Jan-11)

Restaurant Tortoni.

No. 24 CEDAR STREET,

H. V. BASSET, Proprietor.

THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT IS prepared to furnish Meals at all hours, to any number of persons, with all the delicacies and luxuries of the season, prepared in the very best style. The BILL OF FARE will challenge comparison with that of any House in the North or South-west. The FINEST WINES and BRANDIES are kept constantly on hand. DINNERS or SUPPERS for parties in any part of the city, on short notice. (Jan-11)

Picture Car For Sale.

I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS PICTURE CAR and a large stock of pictures, which can be seen by calling at the car on the Franklin Pike, about a mile from the Public square. (Jan-11)

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